(both shipments), Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use in the conditions recommended and suggested in the advertising cards "World's Best Blood Tonic Gen-Sen For Clean Pure Blood," which were delivered to the consignee of one shipment and which were shipped with the other shipment.

DISPOSITION: May 20, 1948. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a sentence of 60 days in jail.

2359. Misbranding of Sanger Special Formula Single Strength Prescription and Sanger Special Formula Double Strength Prescription. U. S. v. Carl J. Greenblatt (G & W Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Fine of $500 and jail sentence of 3 months; jail sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for 1 year. (F. D. C. No. 23261. Sample Nos. 91126–H, 91127–H.)

INFORMATION FILED: December 5, 1947, District of New Jersey, against Carl J. Greenblatt, trading as G & W Laboratories, Jersey City, N. J.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 14, 1947, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York.

PRODUCT: Examination showed that both products were substantially of the same composition. Brown pills consisting essentially of ferrous sulfate, aloes, and oil of tansy, and white pills consisting essentially of jalap, aloes, calomel, and plant extractives, and both with a calcium carbonate sugar coating, were contained in separate envelopes in a box.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements in the leaflet headed "Recommended Instructions" enclosed in the boxes, i. e., "Female Tablets * * * prepared as an aid to delayed menstruation caused by exposure to inclement weather and cold * * * should be continued until desired relief results * * * female * * * prescription," were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious to bring about menstruation when menstruation was delayed, whereas they would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the articles were not designated solely by names recognized in an official compendium and were fabricated from two or more ingredients; they contained a preparation of mercury, calomel; and their labels failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, including the name, quantity, or proportion of the preparation of mercury. Section 502 (f) (2), the articles were a laxative and their labelings failed to warn that they should not be used when abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis were present, and that frequent or continued use of the articles might result in dependence on laxatives to move the bowels; and, Section 502 (b) (2), the labels of the articles bore no statement of the quantity of the contents.

DISPOSITION: March 24, 1948. A plea of guilty having been entered, the defendant was fined $500, was given a suspended sentence of 3 months in jail, and was placed on probation for 1 year.

2360. Misbranding of Jaxon Periodic Medicine. U. S. v. Milton L. Lieberman (Jaxon Products Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $100 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 23255. Sample No. 15769–H.)

INFORMATION FILED: January 19, 1948, Northern District of Illinois, against Milton L. Lieberman, trading as the Jaxon Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 4, 1946, from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin.

PRODUCT: Analysis disclosed that the product consisted of black-coated tablets containing an alkaloid, an emodin bearing drug, asafetida, and iron.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statement on the box "Periodic Medicine," and certain statements in leaflets entitled "Directions" and "Price List and Order Blank" enclosed in the box, were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article would be of value for use during menstrual periods; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of amenorrhea (unnatural suppression of menstruation), dysmenorrhea (difficult or painful menstruation), oligomenorrhea (scanty, suppressed menstruation), menotasis (menstrual pain preceding menstruation and resultant transient nervousness and irritability), and functional disorders due to colds, worry, fear (pseudo-pregnancy); and that it would be efficacious in the treatment of functional distress due to colds, worry, fear, and those conditions implied by the abbreviation "etc." The article would not be of value, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the label of the article failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents, since the label on the container of the article bore no statement of the quantity of the contents; and, Section 502 (f) (2), it failed to bear such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use may be dangerous to health, in that it contained yohimbine hydrochloride and the use of a product containing yohimbine hydrochloride may be dangerous to the health of persons with heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney disease, and the labeling of the article bore no warning against use by persons with such diseases and conditions.

DISPOSITION: February 17, 1948. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $100 and costs.

2361. Misbranding of Bra'zil's Liquid Compound and Bra'zil's Powder Compound. U. S. v. Yancy T. Shehane (Bra'zil Medicine Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $200. (F. D. C. No. 17875. Sample Nos. 19229-H, 19230-H, 22166-H, 22167-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: July 29, 1946, Western District of Arkansas, against Yancy T. Shehane, trading as the Bra'zil Medicine Co., Arkadelphia, Ark.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 16 and May 30, 1945, from the State of Arkansas into the States of Minnesota and Illinois.

PRODUCT: Analysis disclosed that the *Bra'zil's Liquid Compound* was a dark brown liquid containing chiefly salicylates and iodides of sodium and potassium, water, alcohol, guaiacol, and plant extractive material including colchicine and strychnine bearing drugs; and that the *Bra'zil's Powder Compound* was a white powder containing sodium bicarbonate and magnesium sulfate (epsom salt).

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding Section 502 (a), certain statements in a leaflet entitled "Arthritis and Rheumatic Sufferers," which was enclosed with the articles, were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the articles when taken in conjunction with each other would be an effective treatment for arthritis, neuritis, sciatica, inflammatory rheumatism, soreness, swelling, and stiff tendencies in the joints, whereas the articles when taken alone or in conjunction with each other would not be an effective treatment for such conditions.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the articles were not designated solely by a name recognized in an official compendium, and they were fabricated from two or more ingredients; the label of the liquid compound failed to bear a statement of the quantity, kind, and proportion of alcohol, and a statement of the quantity and proportion of strychnine in the article; and the label of the powder compound failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, i. e., epsom salt. Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the powder compound failed to bear adequate directions for use, since the directions suggested continued use of the article, whereas the article was a laxative and should not be used continuously.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling of the articles failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where their use may be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users. The liquid compound contained potassium iodide, strychnine, and colchicum seed, and its labeling failed to bear a warning that a drug containing potassium iodide should not be used by persons with lung disease, chronic cough, or goiter (thyroid disease), except upon the advice of a physician; that a drug containing strychnine should not be used by children; that frequent and continued use of a drug containing colchicum seed and strychnine should be avoided; that the use by elderly persons of a drug containing strychnine is unsafe; and that use of a drug containing potassium iodide should be discontinued if a skin rash appears. The powder compound was a laxative, and its labeling failed to bear warnings that the article should not be used in the presence of abdominal pain (stomach ache, cramps, and colic), nausea, vomiting (stomach sickness), or other symptoms of appendicitis, and that frequent and continued use of the article might result in dependence upon laxatives to move the bowels.

DISPOSITION: April 25, 1947. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $200.